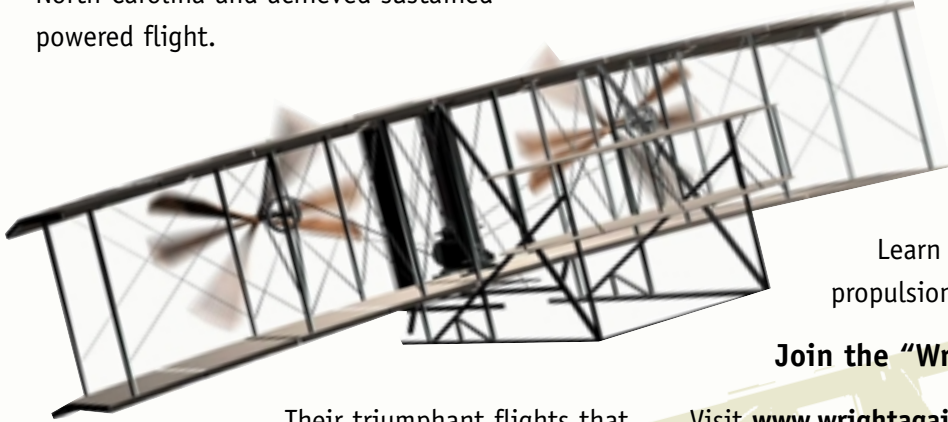


# Wright Again

On December 17, 1903, the Wright Brothers lifted their Flyer off the sandy dunes of North Carolina and achieved sustained powered flight.



Their triumphant flights that day were possible only after years of hard work. Along the way, Wilbur and Orville faced challenges and setbacks but stayed focused on their goal.

“Wright Again” celebrates their determination and their scientific approach. From their childhood interest in toy helicopters to their victorious liftoff, see how they worked together to understand the forces of flight. Use “Wright Again” to follow their daily progress as they developed and constructed the 1903 Flyer.

“Wright Again” is a free online resource for educators, with detailed lesson plans and activities for students.

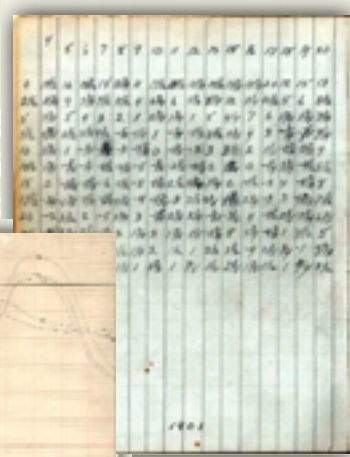
Build a replica of the toy helicopters that first inspired Wilbur and Orville Wright.

Find out about “wing warping” and how it helped sustain the first flight.

Learn about aerodynamics, propulsion, and structural design.

**Join the “Wright Again” club!**

Visit [www.wrightagain.com](http://www.wrightagain.com) to learn more about the Wright Brothers and the Centennial of Powered Flight! See the original 1901 airfoil tested in a modern day wind tunnel! Subscribe to the “Wright Again” newsletter!



*Letter to Octave Chanute (left), Graph of Wind Tunnel Test (center), Experimental Data Tables (right)*



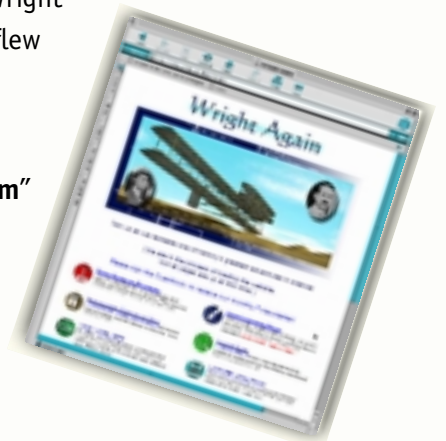
*Orville and Wilbur Wright*

## First Flight Facts!

Did you know?

- ✎ The first flight was at Kill Devil Hills, not Kitty Hawk.
- ✎ The 1903 Wright Flyer had one wing longer than the other.
- ✎ The first flight lasted just twelve seconds.
- ✎ The 1903 Wright Flyer only flew four times.

Visit  
**“WrightAgain.com”**  
for more first  
flight facts!



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**The Franklin Institute Online**



**NATIONAL  
BUSINESS AVIATION  
ASSOCIATION, INC.**

Cislunar Aerospace, in partnership with The Franklin Institute Online, is pleased to present "Wright Again," a project that celebrates the work and achievement of Wilbur and Orville Wright.

Made possible by generous support from the National Business Aviation Association, and in collaboration with the Albuquerque High Performance Computing Center and NASA Ames Research Center's Fluid Mechanics Laboratory, "Wright Again" invites elementary, middle, and high school students to follow the technical development of the 1903 Wright Flyer.

**[www.wrightagain.com](http://www.wrightagain.com)**